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DEER HUNTING IN SCOTLAND.

In the Highlands of Scotland, as in many other mountainous countries, hunters often lie in wait for deer, and shoot them as they come within the reach of their weapons. It is in more level regions that

they are chased with horses, dogs, or hunting leopards, or approached by various devices, through long grass, &c. In some of the mountainous parts of the United States, where these animals are still to be found, they

are beset by enemies in various ways, but in none perhaps with more deadly effects, than in some of the passes of the Alleghany mountains in Pennsylvania, through which they are accustomed to run, at particular times well known to the hunters. There they are ambushed, and fall victims to the unerring rifle. Not a few of the trophies of this sport are annually exposed to our view in the markets of New York, after the coldness of the season begins to render it safe to transport flesh to so great a distance. Their smooth skins and branching antlers, often form striking objects among the variety presented to the eye of a person walking among the crowded stalls.

"Driving deer," was practised centuries ago in the neutral ground, or border country, between England and Scotland, as we know from many sources, particularly the celebrated old ballad of "*Chevy Chase*, which recounts, with the simplicity but success of a master, the history of a bloody battle, in which such a hunting party embroiled two rival armies.

"To drive the deer with hound and horn,
"Earl Percy took his way."

It would seem that this was not a mere chase, in which the animals are run down by dogs and mounted huntsmen. The plan adopted was probably like that which Walter Scott describes in the hunting of deer by ambush, or lying in wait. He represents a chief as "attended by about three hundred of his clan, well armed and accoutred in their best fashion," including kilt, brogues and bonnet. He was joined by several other clans, each led by its chieftain, so that the whole resembled a small army.

The clansmen and vassals "spread through the country far and near, forming a circle, technically called a *tinchel*, which gradually closing, drove the deer in herds together towards the glen where the chiefs and principal sportsmen lay in wait for them. In the mean while these distinguished personages bevouacked among the flowery heath, wrapped up in their plaids," a mode of passing a summer's night by no means unpleasant.

"For many hours after sunrise, the mountain ridges and passes retained their ordinary appearance of silence and solitude; and the chiefs, with their followers, amused themselves with various pastimes." "At length signals of the approach of the game were descried and heard. Distant shouts resound-

ed from valley to valley, as the various parties of Highlanders, climbing rocks, struggling through copses, wading brooks, and traversing thickets, approached more and more near to each other, and compelled the astonished deer, with the other wild animals that fled before them into a narrow circle. Every now and then the report of muskets was heard, repeated by a thousand echoes. The barking of dogs was soon added to the chorus, which grew ever louder and more loud. At length the advanced parties of the deer began to show themselves; and, as the stragglers came bounding down the pass by two or three at a time, the chiefs showed their skill by distinguishing the fattest deer, and their dexterity by bringing them down with their guns.

"But now the main body of the deer appeared at the head of the glen, compressed into a very narrow compass, and presenting such a formidable phalanx, that their antlers appeared at a distance, over the ridge of the steep pass, like a leafless grove. Their number was very great; and from a desperate stand which they made, with the tallest of the red deer stags arranged in front, in a sort of battle array, gazing on the group, which barred their passage down the glen," the work of destruction now commenced on all sides.

"Dogs and hunters were at work; and muskets and fuses resounded from all sides. The deer driven to desperation, made at last a fearful charge. The word was given in Gaelic, to fling themselves upon their faces, just as the herd broke down upon them, the tide being absolutely irresistible, and wounds from a stag's horn highly dangerous."

The deer represented in our print, for the destruction of which the hunters in the foreground are lying in wait, are the Common Roe-buck, (*Capreolus Doreus*, or *Cervus Capreolus*.) It has roundish and crouching horns. Jardine describes it as "one of the most elegant" of the native deer of Great Britain, and forming "a most appropriate and beautiful object in the woods and copses of the Scotch Highlands." He adds—"In Scotland, north of the Forth, it is everywhere abundant, where rock and wood abound; so much so as, in some places, to be condemned to extirpation, from the damage done to the young wood. It delights in what may be called the lower coverts, the civilized woods, and leaves those

of sterner character, more solitary and wild, to be frequented by that pride of the north, the Stag, or Red Deer. South of the Forth, it is very rare, one or two wilder parks only possessing a few; but frequent traces of its former abundance are found in the border counties, remains and skeletons being almost yearly disinterred from most of the larger peat mosses. In the rugged woods of Westmoreland and Cumberland it still abounds.

"In the continent of Europe it is common in many districts suited for it, Germany, Silesia, &c., and it extends across the Asiatic boundary." The Fallow Deer belongs to a different family, having flattened, or palmated horns, which form the most striking distinction from the Red Deer, and Roebuck, already mentioned. This is the graceful, spotted deer most commonly seen in English parks, and also in those of other European countries. It is said to be no where found in the wild state at the present day, unless in some parts of Lithuania and Moldavia. In the English parks from 1500 to 3000 may be found together. The remains of two have been found in the fossil state. To stray a little further from the proper subject before us, we will just add, that the *Cervus Giganteus*, or Gigantic Fossil Elk, is the largest animal of the deer kind, whose remains have been discovered in Europe. Parts have been dug up in England, Ireland, Silesia, France, Germany, and Lombardy. The most perfect skeleton was removed from the Isle of Man to Edinburgh, and measured 9 feet 7½ inches from the top of the horns to the ground.

The Wapiti is an American deer, abounding in the north-western prairies, below the 56th degree of latitude. Cuvier identifies it with the Candian Stag, and some have placed it with the European Stag: but it is much larger, and the antlers are sometimes six feet in length.

Some of our western Indians have a simple device by which they draw the deer within the reach of their arrows by the force of curiosity alone. It appears that this feeling is possessed by them in a degree equal to that of some of the antelopes. The savage hunter, on one of our remote prairies, often ties a red rag to a stick, which he plants upright in the prairie, and then lies prostrate on the ground at a short distance. A very lively and picturesque colored print of such a scene is given in Mr. Catlin's splendid portfolio, re-

cently published in London, and noticed in one of our preceding numbers.

Franklin gives a melancholy idea of the way in which the white deer of the extensive northern regions of America, are destroyed by the white or grey wolves which are almost their only fellow-inhabitants of those inhospitable coasts of the Arctic ocean. The savage beasts drive them in herds down the precipitous shores, where they are dashed in pieces and devoured.

NEW BOOKS.

"Notes from Over Sea, consisting of observations made in Europe, in the years 1843 and 1844: addressed to a brother,

BY REV. JOHN MITCHELL.

In two volumes.

New York, Gates & Stedman, 114 Fulton St.

These volumes profess to be only a series of notes made by the author on a tour for the recovery of his health, and addressed to a brother; but will be found more worthy of perusal, than many works of higher pretensions.

The market has been overstocked with works of this kind, which in reality contain nothing new. But these volumes, are of a different character. Though the writer followed the beaten track, he has not followed *the steps of those who preceded him*, in describing palaces, churches, theatres, &c. His observations on the manners, education, politics, and religions of the countries which he visited, are made with discrimination, and described with force and elegance. Not attracted by the gloss, tinsel, and show which meet the view, he proves that he looked beneath the surface to ascertain the causes which have operated in producing the wealth and splendor, which so generally attract the gaze of the superficial, as well as the misery which repels them. These causes he finds in the tyranny of these governments, and especially in the grasping spirit of a venal church. His sympathy for the poor, laboring under oppression, as in Italy and some other countries, will commend itself to the feelings of the philanthropic, as well as to the regards of the Christian. The baseness and utter depravity of the papal system are set in a strong light by the author's observations made upon it in Naples. Indeed the chapters on Naples alone are worth more in giving one a true idea of Italian society, as there exhibited, than entire works, respecting it, which have been published. One must read it to understand the depths into which a noble people have been plunged by an unfeeling and arbitrary government, whose head is so entirely under the control of a bigotted and venal priesthood, that he never retires to his bed at night, until he has received the blessing of his father confessor.

Not to extend this notice farther, as we shall have occasion to refer to these volumes again, we will close by recommending them to our readers.

Hints for Ladies on the care of Flowers.

THE CAMELLIA JAPONICA.—The soil which we consider best for camellias, and in which they are grown by those who cultivate them extensively in the neighborhood of London, is a strong, rich, yellow loam. If it is supposed to be too retentive of moisture, a portion of peat or bog-earth, and sand, is generally mixed with it, and in this compost the plants grow vigorously.

Henderson puts in camellias at any season of the year, excepting when they are making young wood. He puts fifty cuttings in a pot of sand, eight inches in diameter, sets them in a cool place in the back of a vinery or peach-house, for a month or six weeks, then plunges them to the brim in a hot bed, where there is a little bottom heat.

The camellia may be considered as a hardy green house plant, requiring only a slight protection, like the myrtle, in very severe weather; but, although it will thrive with this kind of treatment, yet to grow the varieties in the very best manner, a great degree of care and attention is necessary. During the time the plants are in flower, then they ought, in addition, to be liberally supplied with water, and have a degree of heat somewhat more than is usually given to green house plants. If this heat is not given in November and December, the plants will not expand their blossoms freely, and if both water and heat are not regularly applied after the blossoming season, vigorous shoots will not be produced.

Where there are conveniences for giving the plants different degrees of temperature, a succession of flowers may be had during all the year; but their natural time of flowering is in the months of February, March, and April; they generally flower best when grown in small pots or tubs.

From the time they are potted until they have finished their growth, give them a plentiful supply of water.

Never allow camellias to be fully exposed to the rays of a mid-day sun. Either place them in a shady situation, or throw a net or mat over the glass, for they invariably flourish and look better under this than any other treatment.

The great reason why flower buds very often fall off, without properly coming into bloom, is the too sudden changes in the temperature to which they are exposed; for instance, when the buds are nearly ready to expand, a sudden heat causes them to push forth too rapidly; and, on the contrary, a decrease of warmth at that time checks their growth.

About the end of September or beginning of October, or as soon as the weather begins to be very cold or wet, the plants must be taken into the house or frame, or any other cool but sheltered situation.

When it is wished to bring any of them into flower, remove them into an increased temperature; this may be done successively, which will greatly prolong the flowering season. The heat required to expand the blossom-buds is about 66 degrees Fahrenheit by day and 50 by night. If this be attended to, and the air never allowed to have a much greater or less heat, the plants will continue in flower for a great length of time. It should also be mentioned, that by this heat the plants are not excited to grow.

The camellia is so universally admired that most persons who have a taste for flowers are anxious to cultivate it; but many are deterred by a supposition that unless they have a green house or conservatory they cannot possess so desirable an object with any degree of satisfaction. Although this idea is very prevalent, it is by no means correct: as any person, having only a two-light frame, may grow it to perfection. Indeed, by attending to our directions it may be grown in a dwelling house.—*Gardener and Practical Florist.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE ARTICHOKE.

Several trials which we have known made with the root, indicate that it is one of the most valuable for stock, which can be cultivated. A few years ago, a gentleman of our acquaintance planted a small patch of ground with them. The produce was at the rate of 1,200 per bushel per acre. They were principally harvested by hogs, which were turned in and allowed to root them just as their appetite prompted them. They gained well, with no other food while the artichokes lasted. A great advantage of this root is, that it will lie in the ground without injury all winter.

Mr. Thomas Noble, of Massillon, gave us a brief account of a trial with artichokes, made by him in the past season. In April, 1844, he planted two acres with this vegetable. The ground was of medium quality. The artichokes, were planted in rows two and a half to three feet apart—using a little more seed than is commonly used in planting potatoes. As soon as the frost was out of the ground last spring [1845] the digging of them was begun and continued as the stock required. The produce of the two acres was 1,500 bushels. They were fed principally to sheep, though some were given to cattle, horses and hogs. All animals ate them well, seeming to prefer them to turnips. While the sheep

were being fed with them, they were pastured on growing wheat and clover. The shepherd thought the wheat and clover were sufficient for them, as there was a full "bite," and he accordingly discontinued the artichokes. The ewes fell off in their milk, and the lambs soon showed that they were not doing so well. The artichokes were again given, and they soon did as well as ever.

Mr. Noble also used the tops for fodder. He cut them in October, just before frost came, dried and housed them. They were fed to the stock in winter, and were evidently preferable to corn fodder.

Mr. N. is so well pleased with his artichokes, that he is raising them this year on a larger scale. They require but little cultivation; it being only necessary to keep the ground clear of the weeds till the artichokes get a good start.

Mr. T. M. Johnson, of Greensborough, Ala. lately informed us, that he is this year growing thirty acres of artichokes. He considers them the most profitable vegetable he can raise. In that climate they can be dug at any time in the winter.

There are several varieties of artichokes, but that called the Jerusalem artichoke—*Helianthus tuberosus*—is considered the best. From the fibres of the tops or stems, a cordage is sometimes manufactured in some parts of Europe.

WHISPERS TO HUSBANDS.

The happiness of the wife is committed to the keeping of her husband. Prize the sacred trust, and never give her cause to repent the confidence she reposed in you. In contemplating her character, recollect the materials human nature is composed of, and expect not perfection.

Do justice to her merits and point out her faults; I do not ask you to treat her errors with indifference, but endeavor to amend them with wisdom, gentleness and love.

Do not jest about the bonds of a married state—Make it an established rule to consult your wife on all occasions. Your interest is hers; and undertake no plan contrary to her advice and approbation: then if the affair turns out ill, you are spared reproaches both from her, and your own feelings. There is a sagacity, a penetration and foresight into the probable consequences of an event, characteristic of her sex, that makes her peculiarly calculated to give her opinion and advice.

If you have any male acquaintances, whom, on reasonable grounds, your wife wishes you to resign, do so. Never witness a tear from your wife with apathy or indifference.—Words, looks, actions—all may be artificial; but a tear is unequivocal, it comes direct from the heart, and speaks at once the language of truth, nature, and sincerity! Be assured, when you see a tear on her cheek, her heart is touched; and do not, again repeat it, do not behold it with coldness or insensibility.

Let contradiction be avoided at all times.

Never upbraid your wife with the meanness of her relations; invectives against herself are not half so wounding. Should suffering of any kind assail your wife, your tenderness and attention are particularly called for. A look of love, a word of pity or sympathy, is sometimes better than medicine.

Never reproach your wife with any personal or mental defect; for a plain face conceals a heart of exquisite sensibility and merit; and consciousness of the defect makes her awake to the slightest attention.

When in the presence of others, let your wife's laudable pride be indulged by your showing that you think her an object of importance and preference. The most trivial word or act of attention and love from you gratifies her feelings; and a man never appears to more advantage than by proving to the world his affection and preference for his wife.

Never run on in enthusiastic encomiums on other women in presence of your wife; she does not love you better for it. Much to be condemned is a married man who is constantly rambling from home for the purpose of passing away time. Surely, if he wants employment, his house and gardens will furnish him with it; and if he wishes for society, he will find in his wife, children and books the best society in the world. There are some men who will sit an entire day with their lips closed. This is wrong, you should converse freely on all such occasions.

Be always cheerful, gay, and good-humored.

When abroad do not avoid speaking to your wife.

Few women are insensible of tender treatment.—They are naturally frank and affectionate, and in general there is nothing but austerity of look, or distance of behaviour, that can prevent those amiable qualities from being evinced on all occasions.

When absent, let your letters to your wife be warm and affectionate. A woman's heart is peculiarly formed for tenderness; and every expression of endearment from the man she loves is pleasing to her.

A husband, whenever he goes from home should always endeavor to bring some little present to his wife.

In pecuniary matters, do not be penurious or too particular. Your wife has an equal right with yourself to all your worldly possessions. Besides, really a woman has innumerable trifling demands on her purse, many little wants which are not necessary for a man to be informed of, and which, even if he went to the trouble of investigating, he would not understand.

By giving the above an insertion, you will much oblige one, if not many of your
(Selected.) LADY READERS.

A TRUE DOG STORY.

MR. EDITOR—I have lately seen in several newspapers, a number of instances of the sagacity of the dog.—I will relate an instance, which, if it is not as extraordinary, is certainly as true. Some years ago my father had a large dog that he had learned to send from the field to the house for anything he might want. It happened one day that he was at work about half a mile from home, and wanted an axe; he told *Caro* (the name of the dog) to go home and get the axe; the dog started off, and after being gone considerable time, came slinking back, but without the axe. My father bade him *go back and get the axe*. The dog went the second time, and after being gone about as long as before, returned bringing a heavy beetle. My father now became satisfied that the dog could not find the axe, and went himself, and found it sticking firmly in a large log, and the helve gnawed from one end to the other by the faithful animal, in trying to extricate it from the log, and being unable, had taken the beetle as a substitute.

Berlin, Oct. 13, 1845. EDWIN BARNES.
—From the Times.

For the American Penny Magazine.

TRAVELS IN THE UNITED STATES.
CAT-HOLES AND PRAIRIES.

I had now an opportunity to make observations on the form and some of the other peculiarities of the country, which no railroad or carriage could have so well afforded me. Travelling on foot, I went at a slow rate, and with my eyes near the ground; every irregularity of the surface was a matter of rather more moment to me than it would have been if it had to be passed over or surmounted by the power of a brute or a machine. Besides, I was alone, and therefore there was less to divert my attention from objects near me.

The surface over which I had to pass soon began to appear to me singularly uniform, although continually varying. There was not a perfectly level spot any where to be found, and yet there was neither mountain in sight, nor even any thing that deserved the name of a hill. Up and down, up and down, by gentle acclivities and descents, with nothing like a valley between of ever so small dimensions, and not a summit to any eminence that could be called flat. There was, at the same time, a scarcity of timber, which I afterwards learned had been cut away while the land was unsold and still in the possession of the government. The land had thus been lamentably "robbed" in an extraordinary degree; and the effects of that robbery are likely to be long visible; for the simple idea of planting forest trees seems to be one that never enters the heads of the people.

Here and there I observed little ponds or swamps of a very regular and uniform appearance, which struck me as forming a peculiar feature in the country. These occurred

very frequently at the bottoms of the deepest depressions in the surface, where the ground was sunken lower than elsewhere. They usually had water, but often only enough to render them wet without concealing the earth. These are known among the people as "Cat-Holes;" why, I was never informed; and when moist and more extensive, are called marshes. The immediate banks are steep, descending with great uniformity at about an angle of thirty or thirty-five degrees, and varying in height from five to twenty feet.

I once remarked to an inhabitant that it appeared to me impossible ever to drain one of their cat-holes, because, being lower than any other spots, there was no place to draw off the water. He replied that nothing was easier; "for dig a hole five or six feet deep," said he, "at one side, and ditch into it, and all the water will soon flow down and sink into the earth." From this it may be inferred that the bottoms of the marshes are lined with a thin bed of matter, accumulated by time, from the washing of rain down the hills, or from the decay of vegetable, or from both, which retains the water.

As I proceeded across the isthmus of Michigan, the cat-holes gradually increased in size, but still retained all their characteristics. As it was winter I was unable to make any certain observations on their botany, and hardly any thing was to be discovered among the wrecks of the previous season, except the abundant remains of the coarse native, or prairie grass, of which I afterwards saw an abundance in Illinois. The cold was severe enough to freeze the ground, and I once found I had crossed a pond on the ice, when I had supposed I was passing over a frozen marsh. So far all the cat-holes were perfectly waste spots; but, as I approached the borders of Illinois one day, I observed one of a large size, the appearance of which convinced me that it was susceptible of tillage, being quite dry, with the soil of a decidedly superior quality. After travelling a short distance farther my impressions were very agreeably confirmed by the sight of one of still larger dimensions, which had been cultivated with care, and evidently had yielded a good crop. I made inquiries concerning it of some of the neighboring inhabitants, and, to my surprise, found they did not call it a cat-hole, swamp, or marsh—the only names I had heard applied to spots of the kind. They called it a *prairie*; and, as I proceeded, I found all the other prairies I saw, though some were of vast extent, corresponding with it in all their leading characteristics.

There are now 77 railways, completed or in progress, in England, with an authorised capital of \$400,000,000. There are 196 others projected, involving a capital of nearly \$800,000,000. Should all these railroads be constructed according to the plans, there will have been \$1,840,000,000 invested in railroads and railroad property in Great Britain alone.

On the Harlem railroad more than 1,000 men are now employed between the city hall and Somers. This road will soon be completed to the Housatonic road, so that the cars may run from the City hall to Albany.

A grand project has been introduced, and arrangements are in progress for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to Oregon. A part of the route has been recently explored by the projector, Mr. A. Whiting, and there appears to be a strong probability that the enterprise will be eventually carried through.

The Silver Fir, or *Abies Balsamea*.

The *genus* comprehends many forest trees of much importance. It embraces the Larch, the Cedar, the Norway Spruce, the Balsam of Gilead, and the above, the Silver Fir, which grows in high, cold situations in our northern States, and forms an elegant tree, forty or fifty feet in height. It is much used in ornamental or landscape gardening. All the species of the pine, fir, and larch family, with the exception of one or two, when required to be cultivated, are raised from seed. They may be propagated by inarching, but this is a tedious and unprofitable method.

The cones should be gathered in the winter season and exposed to the sun, or to a gentle heat on a kiln, in order to facilitate the separation of the seeds. The cones of the cedar should be kept for a year at least after they are taken from the tree, before the seed be attempted to be taken out. This is necessary on account of the soft nature of the seeds, and the great quantity of resinous matter which the cones contain when growing, and which is discharged by keeping. Cedar cones are generally imported from the Levant, and the seeds retain their vegetative powers for many years. The cones of the South pine, spruce, and larch, are the principal kinds which are opened by kiln heat. The cones of the Weymouth pine, silver fir, and balm of Gilead fir, give out their seed with very little trouble. April is the best season for sowing all the species. The soil should be soft and rich, well mellowed by the preceding winter's frost and snow, carefully dug and raked with a long-toothed rake as finely as possible. The rarer sorts are generally sown in pots, but the more common ones in beds. The manner of sowing the seeds is, by first drawing off the surface of the bed to the depth of half an inch; then drawing a light roller along it to render the surface perfectly even; next depositing the seed, and afterwards replacing the earth drawn off with a spade as

evenly as possible. This is what is technically called bedding in, and is one of the nicest operations of nursery culture. The seed of the Scotch pine and Pinastre require a covering of half an inch in depth; those of the Weymouth pine, three quarters of an inch; and those of the stone pine, an inch and a quarter. The cedar is generally sown in broad pots, or boxes of light, sandy loam, and covered half an inch. The seeds of the larch require a covering only a quarter of an inch; those of the spruce fir an inch, those of the silver fir, and balm of Gilead fir, from half to three quarters of an inch. The seeds of the American spruce fir are smaller than those of any of the preceding kinds, and therefore require a lighter covering than any of them; one-fifth of an inch is quite sufficient. The strictest attention is required, both in regard to quality of soil, and thickness of covering the seed; for though resinous trees are extremely hardy when grown up, yet they are all very tender in infancy. In sowing the seed, a considerable loss will be sustained by the suffocation of young plants if it is deposited too thick, and by the want of plants if too thin. The judicious gardener will be regulated by the goodness of the seed, and the size of the foliage of the different species. The raising regular crops of the pine family in England is reckoned a master piece of nursery culture in the open ground; and as it has been most extensively practiced in the Scotch nurseries, it is considered as best understood there.—*The New York Farmer and Mechanic*.

MYSTERIOUS.—In moving a large house, to make room for an extensive block of stores, on the Dr. Shattuck place, at the corner of Sudbury and Court streets in Boston, while digging for a new foundation in a corner of the cellar and below the surface of the ground, the workmen discovered a vault bricked up on each side with a 16 inch wall, and a space within 5 1-2 feet long, and 18 inches wide, the whole covered with bricks to the thickness of 3 feet, and so solid that when all but the last layer of bricks had been removed, several blows with a heavy crow-bar were necessary to break into the cavity. The workmen were much animated, expecting to find a hidden treasure, when, lo and behold, it contained human bones in a state of great preservation! When, by whom, or for what purpose, this vault was made and its tenant enclosed, are questions involved in profound mystery.—*Worcester Transcript*.



AN INDIAN HUNTER.

Mr. Catlin, the well-known collector of Indian curiosities, the author of an interesting book of travels in the West, and, more recently, the publisher of a volume of elegant prints from paintings of various scenes on the spot, tells several curious facts respecting the bow, the favorite weapon of most of the tribes.

In one of his lectures, during his stay in the city of New York five or six years ago, he mentioned that he had been informed that Indian hunters sometimes shot an arrow entirely through the body of a buffalo. This assertion was heard with surprise, and seriously questioned by some of his audience, and absolutely denied by one or more. It so happened, a short time after, that a party of Indians from beyond the Missouri were present at another lecture. He related to his audience what we have just stated, and then requested the interpreter to inquire of the strangers whether they could give any information on the subject. A tall young warrior instantly started upon his feet, and with great animation represented that he had performed that surprising feat himself, and in more than one instance; while others of the party successively rose and corroborated his account, in a like intelligible and energetic manner.

The truth is, the bow, in its most perfect form and in the most skilful hands, is indeed a more formidable weapon than is commonly imagined. Different tribes present it in very different degrees of strength and utility. For example, our early historians of the old colonies give us no very formidable ideas of the instrument, at least compared with what we hear of it in the hands of the buffalo hunters of the West.

ROMAN REMAINS.—The *Memorial de Rouen* states that the Abbe Coche has lately discovered at Neuville the remains of a

Roman cemetery. Understanding that M. Duval had found in his garden, near the church, some Roman vases, he applied to the perfect for some small grant to have the place examined, and having received the 300f., he set men to work to excavate the ground, and his success has far exceeded his hopes. In a space of about 30 feet by 15, not less than 150 vases were taken, some of earth and others of glass, most of them containing bones. They vary in form exceedingly, scarce any two being shaped alike. On several are the letters *Fro* or *Froni*, or *Frunin Of.*, (*Fronini Officina.*) showing that the maker's name was Froninus. Several vases for perfumes, and flat pieces of naked earth, were also found, as well as drinking cups; one of which, of fine crystal, was artistically wrought. One little vase for perfumes was covered with figures like masonic emblems, with the word *Ace* in the centre. The vases containing the bones were in almost all cases, enclosed in wooden boxes, of which the nails, hinges, locks, and even keys have been found. In the latter was also placed the piece of money to hand to Charon for ferrying over the Styx. These pieces were generally of the reigns of Adrian, Antoninus, and Marcus Aurelius. None came lower than the latter's time. The total number of tombs found amounts to from 20 to 25. In some there were only two vases, in several as many as 12 to 15. In one case only was a single urn found: it was a large red vase containing the bones of a man of great stature.

EFFECTS OF UNEXPECTED FORTUNE.—Edward Riley, living with his family in Hadlow street, having been proved next of kin to Major General Riley, who recently died at Madras, leaving property to the amount of £50,000, to the whole of which he has become entitled, has, within the last few days, amused the neighborhood by his conduct. From having been but a workman in the dust yard in Maiden-lane, he has now become a man of independence. Yesterday he called in his cab on a tailor in Seymour-street, and, taking him to the dust yard, desired him to measure the whole of the men in the yard for a suit of clothes, which being accomplished, he ordered them to go to a bootmaker, where they were all served. On Sunday he ordered a butcher to supply each of them with a joint of meat. Riley has taken a house in Argyle-square, and upon entering he purposes giving a dinner to the dust men in London, and illuminating the front of his house.—*English Paper.*



LAPLANDER AND REINDEER.

We have many passages, in the writings of travellers in Lapland, which we could wish to lay before our readers, descriptive of the habits and uses of the Reindeer; but we are much restricted by the want of room, in this as well as some other subjects. Few animals in the world are at once so harmless, so submissive, and so essential to man as the Reindeer in his native climate, and at the same time possess so pleasing a form and so graceful and wonderfully rapid motion.

The first thing we shall refer to in the few words we have now to say of it is, its wild state, as that is probably less familiar to many readers, than almost any thing we could tell them of the domesticated animal. We give the following facts, (partly in his words,) from the travels of Kund Leems, Professor of Laplandic, published in Danish and Latin, at Copenhagen, in 1767, with notes, &c., and embodied in that valuable family work, Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels.—Vol. 2, page 413.

“Finmark both produces and breeds a great number of wild reindeer; these, called *Godde* by the inhabitants, by far exceed the tame ones in the bulk of the body. The Laplander, going out to hunt the reindeer in the summer and autumn, takes with him his well scented and sagacious dog, which he follows as a guide that will not deceive him, hunting by the scent, until he comes up in view of the reindeer. On the sight of the animal he muzzles the dog, lest he should frighten him by barking. Should the bullet he uses, when first shot, not kill him, but only mortally wound him, he drives the dog, now freed from the chain and muzzle, on him as he flies. The deer, stopping now and then,

to defend himself with his horns, against the dog, is shot at and killed by the Laplander, who makes good use of the opportunity.”

During autumn, when they assemble, the Laplander goes with some of his reindeer, trained for the purpose, where he knows that the wild ones meet; and there, fastening some to trees with halters, suffering others to stray at large, he places himself in ambush.

When hunting them in the winter, he closely follows the traces of the straying animal, until he comes up in view of her. He then fastens the reindeer of his sledge to the next tree, and is instantly on foot to pursue.

In some parts of Lapland, wild reindeer are taken in the following manner. The snows being collected in such heaps that they cannot get over them, and the outside of these heaps being so encrusted with ice, as to break under the tread of one of them, but yet able to bear the weight of a man with wooden shoes, the hunter coming upon him with his usual celerity, transfixes him with his spear.

The taking of this animal is effected in other places by the following method. In places where they usually range, a certain opening, like as a gate is made, in which a loop is hung, made of the thicker fibres taken from the sinewy parts of the reindeer. Thus the animal, straying without caution, and fearing nothing, enters by chance, and instantly falls in the snare.

In certain parts they were formerly taken wild, by being driven between walls, made of heaps of wood, and approaching each other to an angle.

The summer the tame reindeer is selected

from the draught, and converted into a beast of burthen; for, the snow being gone, on which only he is serviceable in drawing any article, when the family set out to make their annual change of residence in the spring, men, women, and children travel on foot, loading planks of which their little dwelling is constructed, the implements, &c., on the backs of his patient and obedient little domestic animals. When he returns, even the very stones which have served him for a fireplace he takes with him, for fear that he should not find any, where he is to fix himself for the winter. The small size of the cot which forms his habitation, may be inferred from the fact, that when transported over the snow, only one sledge and a single reindeer are required.

On such occasions the mother puts her infant into a hollow piece of wood, called *gieed'k*, and covers it with woollens, then lays it in a sledge, which she conducts herself, following that in which her husband rides. The children, with the rest of the family, manage and take care of the herds of reindeer. Neither enormous heaps of snow, nor the horrid darkness of night, can prevent travellers from arriving safe, and without error, at the place of their destination.

SERPENTS.

Serpents are divided into two grand classes, of which the one bite without poisoning the wound, while the others have a venomous bite. The adder, the boa, &c., belong to the first list; the viper, the rattlesnake, &c., are in the second; and these species, fearful from the accidents consecutive to their bite, owe this property to two teeth of the upper jaw, which are moveable, of a crooked figure, and perforated by a canal, which communicates with a glandular reservoir, in which the poison is elaborated. When the animal closes its jaws, these two teeth lie flat against the palate; when on the contrary, the animal opens its mouth, these teeth stand upright again, and the play of the muscles, by compressing the secreting organ of the poison, causes the liquid to pass into the dental canal, which thus deposits it in the wound. In the adder, and other non-venomous serpents this apparatus is replaced by a second row of common teeth. Still as there is nothing abrupt in nature, it is very possible that we may meet with intermediate states between these two forms, and which thus tend only to confuse and embarrass classifications. We have no direct experience to show that those various influence which preside over the specific transformations or crossings of the animal races may not clothe the one of these species with the character of the other, or, at least, produce a modification in the forms of both.

Venomous serpents acquire a greater virulence according to the elevation of the temperature. The viper of our climate is much more dangerous in the height of summer than at the commencement of spring, in gravelly

and arid plains than in shady positions; the rattlesnake of the Indies is more venomous than the viper of the north of Europe. The irritation of the animal may render the wound more dangerous by infiltrating the poison more deeply into our tissues; it is under these circumstances that the viper, biting twice, and thus leaving four traces of its gripe, has led some ancient authors to believe that the females have four venomous teeth and the males only two; the female serpents, in fact, at the period of laying their eggs, or of incubation are more irritable than the males.

The ancients were perfectly aware that the poison of the viper, so subtle when introduced by puncture, is inoffensive in the stomach; they were in the habit of introducing the viper, frequently the head as well as the tail as the ingredient in their electuaries. But it is especially by the experiments of Redi, Fontana, and Charras, that this previously popular belief has been demonstrated. There are many other substances which we digest with impunity, but which become so many causes of poisoning if infiltrated into the blood by means of a puncture; is not *us*, even when of a good character, to be reckoned among this class?

In the various symptoms of this kind of poisoning as well as in the means which serve as its antidotes, everything seems to indicate that the poison of the viper acts by an acid property, and by coagulating, after the manner of acids, the albumen of the blood. for since the time of Fontana it is generally believed that the best of antidotes is ammonia, applied externally as well as taken internally. The wound becomes swollen, red and ecchymosed; sometimes it is surrounded with small vesicles of watery bladders, every part becomes congested—the head, the lungs, the abdomen, the limbs, the face; vertigo and stupor take place, to be shortly followed by delirium and coma; the pulse falls; the circulation, at first irregular, grows weaker and weaker; for at every point it meets with an interruption from the coagulation of the blood. It is a rigid poison; the paralysed stomach rejects the nutriment, which acts upon it as a dead weight; the patient commences to vomit, but falls off into a state of dozing; his agony is a mortal sleep. The actual or potential cautery made upon the place immediately after the accident prevents all these disorders; ammonia taken internally and ammoniacal frictions dissipate them at a more advanced period. Abandoned to itself, the disease is cured spontaneously only in those cases where the dose of the poison has been infinitely small.

Serpents are fond of milk; they are also greedy of wine, which intoxicates them; they have occasionally been seen to milk the cow, and they have been found drowned at the bottom of vats.

From persevering inquiries, I have become convinced that the power of fascination, which has been attributed to serpents, vipers as well

as adders, is not a fable or vulgar fiction. It has frequently occurred to persons travelling through forests to witness the poor little birds, while uttering a plaintive cry, descend from branch to branch, attracted as it were by some occult power, and yield themselves up within the jaws of a serpent lying hidden among the boughs of a tree—obedient victims to the glance of their executioner: the thread of this charm is broken by simply whisking a switch through the air, no doubt from that fact, that the whistling of the air frightens the serpent, and thus paralyzes its magnetic effluvium. What is the mechanism of this incredible fascination, which so perfectly recalls to one's mind the fable of the Sirens? There is undoubtedly here a physical cause, an emanation which envelopes the bird in an atmosphere of asphyxiating gas, in the same way as the spider envelopes the fly in his gauze like net. To explain the phenomenon in a more perfect manner; let us suppose that the serpent has the power of emitting, one on each side of his mouth, a poisonous and stupifying gas, which proceed to unite above the head of the bird. If the bird attempt to fly the danger, it can only do so by descending; for it is there only that it will find a free space! In proportion as it descends, the two jets will continue to unite, and to follow it; and it is thus, that to escape asphyxia, the poor bird drops within the jaws of the serpent; it falls into Scylla in avoiding Charybdis. This power of fascination being common to vipers as well as adders, it is evident that these latter have the faculty of regaining, in certain cases, the character which alone makes the difference of the two species. The venom of the serpent partakes of the nature of all organic poisons; it does not lose its venomous qualities by drying; and the prick from the tooth of a dead viper or rattlesnake is as much feared by those who are in the habit of making preparations of these reptiles at that of the living animal.—*Charlestoia Mercury*.

AFFECTION OF ELEPHANTS.—I have seen many strong instances of the attachment of brutes to man, but I do not think I ever saw that feeling so strongly manifested as by a very young elephant that was brought to this country. Never was parent more fondly caressed by a child than was the keeper of this affectionate creature by his charge. If he absented himself even for a moment the little elephant became restless, and if the absence was continued for a few moments its distress was quite painful to the spectator.—After trying the different fastenings of its prison with its as yet weak proboscis, it would give vent to the most lamentable pinings, which only ceased when its friend and protector re-appeared; and then how it would run to him, passing its infant trunk round his neck, his arm, his body, and lay its head upon his bosom.

The poor man had a weary time of it. He was a close prisoner, nor was he released at night, even, he was obliged to sleep by the side of his nurseling, which would have pined and died if left by itself.—*Colburn's Magazine*.

METEOR.—The Jersey Times says that a globe of fire, apparently of the dimensions of a good-sized balloon, was observed to move about from position to position, making its appearance now in one place, then in another. It might be seen at one moment blazing with all the lustre of the sun as it sets in the autumnal sky, in another shining with a full, clear and burnished light irradiating the whole ærial vault. Sometimes stationary. It would all of a sudden change its position, and locate itself upon a spot at a considerable distance. It remained for nearly an hour, when, in a second, becoming detached from the spot on which it was fixed, it flew with a tremendous velocity through the sky, and took refuge behind a dark and murky cloud.

SAGACITY OF A DOG.—The following instance of sagacity in a dog, which displayed itself on the occasion of fire a short time since in Albany, is related in the Argus of that city:—

A spirited, sagacious dog that has attached herself to Engine No. 9, was seen, while the Company was giving down nobly, as nobly endeavoring to prevent the waste of water from the house, sometimes by placing her mouth and then her paws upon the leak! These sagacious efforts were witnessed by hundreds.

HINTS TO LADIES.—Stair carpets should always have a slip of paper put under them at and over the edge of every stair, which is the part that first wears out, in order to lessen the friction of the carpets against the boards beneath. The strips should be within an inch or two as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in breadth, so as to lie a distance on each stair. This simple plan, so easy of execution, will, we know, preserve a stair carpet half as long again as it would last without the strips of paper.—*Selected*.

A CURIOUS ERROR.—A western paper, with great gravity stated that a large rat descending the Ohio, unfortunately struck against the steamboat Hurricane, and forced it on the bank, from whence it got off with great difficulty. The readers of the above paragraph knew not what to make of it. How a rat could produce such a singular effect upon a steamboat puzzled them not a little. But the next number solved the enigma, by putting an *f* into the word rat, thus producing *raft*.



TRINITY CHURCH.

NEW TRINITY CHURCH,

In the City of New York.

We have already given a print of the former edifice by this name, with a description of it, and a sketch of the history of the congregation. (See American Penny Magazine, No. 27, page 425.) The new building being now finished, excepting some of the interior furniture, we present our readers with an engraving of it taken from Broadway, a little above, the trees and iron fence of the churchyard being left out by the artist, to give an uninterrupted view. The height of the steeple, and the favorable position occupied by the building, render it the most conspicuous object from almost every point of view in approaching the city, and from many points within it, especially along the line of Broadway. New Grace church is now building at the corner of that street and Tenth, at a turn which projects into the range of the former; and thus these two edifices make the most striking objects near the extremities of the principal avenue of the city.

The dimensions of New Trinity church far exceed those of the old, though this would not be inferred from a comparison of the above print with that we have before pub-

lished. The present is drawn on a much smaller scale. The dimensions are as follows:—

Extreme length, 192 feet.

Length inside, except the tower, 137 ft

Tower outside. 45 feet.

Extreme breadth, 84 feet.

Breadth of the nave, 37 feet 4 inches.

Height of the nave, 67 feet 6 inches.

Height of the tower to the cornice, 127 ft.

Do. with spire and cross, 264 feet.

The whole building, including the spire, is of a fine, light grey sandstone, from a quarry at Little Falls, New Jersey, on the Passaic, brought on the Morris Canal, carefully selected and hammered. It was chosen for its superior qualities, especially its durability. The style is called the Perpendicular Gothic, from the prevalence of upright lines, in the subdivisions of the windows, and the ornamented panellings. It prevails in all the English churches erected from Richard II., till the time when pointed arches went out of use.

The aisle-wall, 40 feet high, is supported by eight buttresses, in three stages, and cap-

ped with gables; while the main wall rises above with its ornamented buttresses, nine pointed windows and battlement.

The principal window, at the west end, is 20 feet from the ground, 25 feet wide and 65 feet high.

* The tower without its buttresses is 30 feet square at the base, with niches on the sides for statues of the Evangelists. The buttresses are in four sections, and rise 126 feet, panelled on the sides. A spiral stone staircase within leads to the clock and belfry, and other stairs extend to within 30 feet of the top, light being admitted through several apertures, and the stonework strengthened by beams and iron braces.

The vestibule is 18 feet square, and a passage under the organ loft admits to the main-body of the church, 137 feet long. It has two colonnades, each of seven piers of cut stone supporting arches, with windows above. Ribs, diverging from slender columns, extend up the roof with clusters of foliage at their intersections. The two aisles beyond are vaulted and decorated in like manner.

PARENT'S DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL AT HOME.

[CONTINUED.]

There is one great source of encouragement which the parent will often find awaiting him in the course of instructing at home, to which we have not yet referred. It is the desire of the children for instruction. Many persons, we have reason to fear, give the young no credit for so commendable a disposition. Yet they certainly possess it, and often express it, frequently on the very subject, and at the very time, when it is most important and opportune for the convenience and the success of the teacher. Without this desire it is difficult to see how the young ever could be taught much or well, still more how they could be prepared to act as their own teachers through life, which is the most important end proposed by sound education.

The parent who has not yet become acquainted with the fact, may rest assured, that every child who has learning presented to it in any thing like the right way, will show, more or less frequently, a desire to make progress, or at least a wish to practice some of the exercises by which knowledge is gained. We may well look upon this fact as one of the evidences of the kind and wise provisions of God; and whoever

takes pains to discover traces of his hand along the path of duty, will often be cheered with signs like these.

Sometimes even a child two years old, by the instinctive love of imitation, will begin to say the alphabet and mark upon a slate or paper because others do so; and, when the letters are known, then a strong desire to put them together will be expressed; and afterwards an equal interest will often be shown in other steps which are to be made in attaining knowledge and skill in different branches. Those who regard the early part of education as necessarily a repulsive task, are much mistaken, though it may be, and too often is made so to a great extent. To prevent this unfortunate result requires much care and many expedients; for nature demands variety, and there should be frequent changes of methods and exercises. In general it is a good way to vary the subjects and lessons, so as to give occasional changes of posture, as well as to call into exertion different powers of the mind, and to engage the better feelings of the heart in a happy flow. We can assure our readers that a proper use of these principles will prove not only much safer to the character in future, but more effectual in securing the progress of a class or an individual, than the dangerous, but with many, the favorite stimuli of fear, severity, flattery and emulation, either alone or combined.

We do not mean that the children are to have their own way, or be allowed to study or not when they please. Far from it. They should be required to perform their tasks at proper hours; but all reasonable methods should be resorted to, to make them like their duties, and then the teacher may be sure of finding the labors of instructing facilitated and rendered much more fruitful.

LIVING SKETCHES OF ITALY.—No. 11.

THE IMPOSTURES OF ST. FILUMENA.

[CONTINUED.]

"The Transportation of the Relics of St. Filumena to Naples."

"Don Francisco de Lucia, the zealous Italian missionary, so often mentioned before, and the author of the original work on the Saint, being at Rome in 1805, felt a strong desire to possess the relics of some great saint," [and, on applying to the keeper of relics, was offered his choice of twelve sets. But these being unknown, he refused; and, after many delays, and much difficulty, procured the remains of Saint Filumena, put them into boxes, and set off for Naples in a coach with

the Bishop of Cesaræa. This was before any of the preceding visions had been seen, and when no public notice had been given of the inscription, and the transformation of the saint's blood into gems or brilliants, as before noticed.]

[While on the way to Naples, the Bishop thrice complained to the coachman that the boxes rose up and hurt his legs, which were sore before, in consequence of "an assemblage of bad humors in them." The boxes were thereupon placed on the outside. But it proved that a miraculous movement had been made by the relics, which had thrown the boxes against the legs of the Bishop. When he discovered the truth, he uncovered his head, and with tears in his eyes, humbled himself before the sacred relics, and kissed the boxes, asking pardon of the blessed saint. The travellers escaped danger in crossing the river Sessa, near Capua, and attributed their safety to the interference of the Saint.]

(The relics were deposited in the private chapel in Naples, and with the great ceremonies usual on such occasions, were placed in a statue made of paper, and richly dressed. This was locked up in a case or shrine, and the door of it sealed by the ecclesiastical authority. Then commenced the worship of the Saint; and such crowds thronged the place, that the relics were removed to the church of "Our Lady of the Graces." But, to the disappointment of all, after multitudes of worshippers had assembled in that church during three whole days, not a single *miracle* was performed! This was regarded as sufficient evidence that it was agreeable to God to have the relics removed; so they were subsequently transferred to Magnano, and placed in the private chapel of Signor Torres.)

"Miracles wrought by the Relics."

(First of all the Torres family obtained the cure of Madame Angela Rosa, wife of Don Antonio. For twelve years she had suffered from an incurable malady; but the prayers which she offered to the saint delivered her from it entirely, and, in gratitude, she made her an offering of a rich chalice.)

(The second miracle was performed on a lawyer, named Don Michael Ulpicella, who had been confined to his chamber six months by the sciatica, which could not be relieved by any medicine. Having caused himself to be carried to the chapel, he came out perfectly cured.)

(A distinguished lady was the subject of the third miracle. An ulcer had formed on her hand, in which symptoms of gangrene shortly appeared, and preparations were made to cut it off, when a relic of Saint Filumena was brought to her. She laid it upon the sore at evening, and on the following morning the physician who had wished to amputate the diseased part, found the gangrene had disappeared.)

These were the miracles performed by our Thaumaturge, whom we will now follow to

Mugnano, collecting the most interesting particulars of this second translation:)

Translation of the Relics to Mugnano.

"Two robust men of that village had come to Naples, to transport the sacred deposit; they announced there that their towns-men awaited with impatience the arrival of the treasure with which heaven was about to enrich them; haste was made to gratify them. To console the good Lady Torres and at the same time to reward her for her hospitality, Don Francisco sent her the keys of the shrine, and set out, followed by the regrets and the tears of this pious family, for Mugnano, where the Lord, by a signal favor, had just prepared the hearts of all to receive St. Filumena, as a powerful mediatrix near him." (During several months the land had suffered from a severe drought. About noon, the day before the arrival of the holy body, when the people heard the joyful sound of the bells of all the churches, they said, trembling with joy and hope:—'Oh, if this new saint wishes to add to the veneration and love which we feel for her, there is a very sure way, that is, by sending us an abundant rain to water our fields.' The bells had not ceased ringing, before the desired rain fell on all the territory of Mugnano, and they cried from all quarters, with lively transports of joy—'Thanks to God, thanks to the Saint!')

(One of the two porters of the relics, while on the way, had been taken sick, and was unable to carry his part of the burthen; but the saint cured him, and made the box so light, that he exclaimed that it did not weigh more than a feather. One of the strongest evidences cited to prove that a miracle had been wrought was, that the Porters believed it. They had to travel all night to reach Mugnano, and had expected to have more light to see their way; but the clouds which were to give the rain had already overspread the sky, and another miracle was wrought in their favor. A cloud of light rested all night upon the relics, reaching to the sky, with a moon and several stars around it, which seemed to form a belt. At daylight this prodigy disappeared.)

(They reached Cimitile at midnight, a portion of the ancient city of Nola, where St. Januarius was beheaded, (the famous patron saint of Naples, whose blood liquifies on every anniversary of his martyrdom!) and there the relics became so heavy that they could not be carried any farther for some time, even with the aid of several men who had come to meet them from the place of their destination. At length, however, they once more became 'as light as a feather,' and the procession moved on, with cries of thanks to God and the Saint!')

(But these were not the only remarkable occurrences on the journey. On stopping at a country house about mid-day, Don Francisco uncovered the shrine, and exhibited the image, with its rich robes and ornaments, to the people assembled. But at that moment

a hurricane arose, which blew with violence toward the spot, and seemed on the point of tearing the precious object in pieces. It however turned a little aside, passed up a mountain, and spent itself after uprooting a few trees. Don Francisco addressed the people, and told them this was the effect of the enmity of a malicious demon, who foresaw the miraculous benefits to be performed by Saint Filumena, and had made a fruitless attempt to prevent them. The author of the 'Thaumaturge,' after recounting this event, says, 'We think with him.')

(The shrine was placed on the great altar of the church at Mugnano, and on Sunday, the day fixed for the great festival, crowds assembled. 'What miracle will our saint perform?' was the inquiry of many. But one had already been wrought. "Angela Blanco, who had been confined to her bed with the gout for several years, hearing of the arrival of the holy body, made a vow to join the procession if relieved of her pain. It seemed at first as if her prayer had not been heard, for she had never suffered as much pain as she did just at that moment. But she had hardly begun to hear the sound of the bells, when she joyfully sprang out of bed. The pain continued but did not prevent her from dressing. Her faith increased, her contest with her pains made some progress; and when she reached the square, they were entirely dissipated, to the great astonishment of all who had witnessed her sufferings.)

"But the people, not content with such a miracle, wished to see the saint glorified; and that wish, it appeared afterwards, came from heaven."

"On the eighth day after the transportation, during a solemn mass, in presence of a great crowd, suddenly a child about ten years of age, was seen to rise in the middle of the church, pass through the multitude, and approach the case to return thanks to his benefactress." [All cried out a miracle! for the child was known to have been helpless with the palsy, and his mother had prayed the saint to restore him. At vespers a blind child, brought from the village of Avella, was restored to sight, by a little oil from the lamp burning before the saint, rubbed on its eyes by the mother.]

[An altar was erected for the shrine in one of the chapels of the church, which was considered quite too humble, considering the miracles performed; but the people of the place, and especially those benefitted by them, were very poor, and had not been able to give more money than was sufficient to pay the expenses of keeping up the daily worship of the saint, (viz., the fees of the priests.) But there was a rich man, named Don Alessandro, who had large possessions in that neighborhood, and, being in bad health, he and his wife made supplication to the saint for his recovery. While in the church on her festival, at the moment when "the very holy sacrament was blessed, he was

seized with a violent pain in his bowels. His wife exclaimed in despair, while he lay in extreme distress at his house, whither he had been carried. "This then is the grace that you have obtained for me, O Saint Filumena!" She then took up an image of the Saint, and threw it upon her husband, with a secret vow that if he were restored to health, she would build a marble altar to the Saint. In an instant he recovered so far, "as to be able to confess, which he did with great edification," and soon was quite restored. Don Alessandro and his wife erected not only an altar but also a chapel to the Saint; and a new miracle was performed before the work was completed.)

(A large marble tablet, which had been made to the altar, was unfortunately split by the workman, while fitting it to its place. He put in an iron cramp to draw it together, the crack being more than an inch wide at one end, and then filled it with plaster. Just then,) "by an unheard of miracle, the finger of the Saint, accompanying the hand of the workman, restored the marble to its first condition, which had been separated in so visible a manner. Nothing was left but a dark colored line in the place where the crack was, which pilgrims might take for a vein in the marble, if the story of the miracle were not recounted to them."

Foreign News, by the Great Western.

Cotton was lower, and very little doing. Bread stuffs higher and in much demand. Iron was dull.

Algiers.—The Arab tribes have suddenly revolted near Morocco, under Abd-el-Kadr, and cut off 450 French troops.

Spain.—The Queen is to marry Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg.

Italy.—At Rimini, in the States of the Church, during a fight between some citizens and soldiers, the troops of the line joined the insurgents, and got possession of the town. This example was followed in two smaller places, and great agitation extensively prevailed. Another engagement ensued, in which the insurgents were overpowered, and retreated. They afterwards formed a corps of 200 men, near Bologna, including ten noblemen of Tuscany.

CELERY FOR DUCKS.—A writer in the Buffalo National Pilot says—"The common duck of the poultry-yard, if fed (while fattening) copiously upon the top of the celery plant, will attain much juiciness and flavor. It is the wild celery plant that gives peculiarity to the canvass-back.

THE MORMONS.—The Mormons have held a grand Convention at Nauvoo, and resolved unanimously to leave Illinois and settle at Vancouver's Island, on the Columbian river—the wealthy agreeing to devote their means to assist the poorer emigrate with them.

POETRY.

THE FISHERMEN.

HURRAH! the seaward breezes
Swept down the bay amain:
Heave up, my lads, the anchor,
Run up the sail again!
Leave to the lubber landsmen
The rail car and the steed;
The stars of Heaven shall guide us,
The breath of Heaven will speed.

From the hill-top looks the steeple,
And the light-house from the sand
And the scattered pines are waving
Their farewell from the land,
One glance, my lads, behind us,
For the homes we leave one sigh,
Ere we take the change and chances
Of the ocean and the sky.

Now, brothers for the icebergs
Of frozen Labrador,
Floating spectral in the moonshine,
Along the low black shore!
Where like snow the gannet's feather
On Brador's rocks are shed,
And the noisy murr are flying
Like black scuds overhead.

Where in mist the rock is hiding
And the sharp reef lurks below;
And the white squall smites in summer
And the autumn tempests blow;
Where through gray and rolling vapor
From evening unto morn,
A thousand boats are hailing,
Horn answering unto horn.

Hurrah! for the Red Island,
With the white cross on its crown!
Hurrah! for Maccatina
And its mountains bare and brown
Where the Caribou's tall antlers
O'er the dwarf wood freely toss,
And the footstep of the Micmac
Has no sound upon the moss!

There we'll drop our lines, and gather
Old Ocean's treasures in,
Where'er the mottled mackarel
Turns us a steel dark fin;
Where'er the brown cod glideth
Amidst his scaly clan,
We will reap the North-land's harvest,
And claim the crop for man.

Whittier.

Missionary History of Western New York.

The Western Agency for Home Missions in the State of New York, is a board composed of twenty-two ministers and laymen, selected for their interest in the Missionary work and their knowledge of the field, to act as a committee of reference and counsel in matters pertaining to the operations of the A. H. M. S. The office of the Agency is

at Geneva, N. Y., and the territory covered by its useful labors comprises seventeen counties in the western part of the state.

From the Report of the Western Agency to the A. H. M. S., drawn up by Rev. J. A. Murray in April last, the following interesting historical items are selected. It will be seen that they illustrate both the enlightened zeal of our fathers in laying the foundation of civil and religious institutions; and point out the policy which Christians should now pursue in reference to the *present* frontier settlements, if they would secure the salvation of our own land, and the means of sending the Gospel to heathen nations.

The Western Agency, during its nineteen years existence, has issued 1045 commissions, to as many ministers, to perform 1019 years of missionary service. To sustain these missionaries it has voted \$89,624. During the same time, \$137,792 have been collected on this field for the A. H. M. S.—or nearly \$50,000 more than have been placed at the disposal of the Parent Society to help it in its great work out of our bounds. The Agency has already aided 286 different churches.

As some of the *visible results*, at least 100 of these churches do not need further missionary aid; and are now sustaining the Gospel without assistance. More than 100 meeting houses have been built by congregations while receiving aid, and it is believed that 40,000 persons have already been connected with the churches in Western New York, that have been aided by the Western Agency. The small aid rendered to the feeble churches in their struggle to sustain the Gospel has so drawn out the energies and resources of these churches, that it is believed HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS have been already expended by them in building suitable meeting houses; in sustaining the Gospel among themselves, and in benevolent efforts for the spread of Christianity. But a small part of this sum would have been expended in this way, but for the aid of the A. H. M. S. — *Home Miss.*

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